FBIS-MEA-80-042
Friday
29 February 1980
Vol V No 042 Supp 053

Supplement

Daily Report

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in p..entheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 042 Supp 053 *29 February 1980*

Reportage on Events in Iran

Qotbzadeh Discusses Commission's Meeting With Hostages 1
More Qotbzadeh Remarks 1
Bani-Sadr on Commission's Visit 2
AFP on Visit to Hostages 2
Commission Member's Comments 3
Further Comments 3
Commission Visits U.S. Embassy 4
Foreign Ministry Appeals For Aid in Shah Investigation 4
Interior Ministry Bans 29 Feb Tehran Demonstrations 4
Tehran Commentary Discusses Attempted 'Coup' 5
Bani-Sadr Talks With Indian Official on Afghan Crisis [TANJUG] 6
Committee for Defense of Afghanistan [BAMDAD 27 Feb] 7
Iraqi Insurgents Attack Gordeno Border Region 8
India Promises Medical Aid, Facilities 8
Parliamentary Elections To Be in Two Rounds 9
Montazeri Interviewed on Succession to Khomeyni 9
[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 24 Feb]
New Open Discussion Programs Announced 10
Peaceful Settlement of Labor Problems Urged 11
Supreme Court President General Prosecutor Appointed 12
[BAMDAD 24 Feb]
President's Office Asks Feda'i-ye Khalq to Talk 12
Airborne Division Blames Weather, Pilot Zeal for Crashes 12
Three Arrested for Robbery at Bazargan Border 13
Iraq Blamed for Sabotage Acts in Khuzestan 13
Explosion on Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Railway 14
Peshmerga Supporters' Abadan March 15
Kordestan's Qassemlu Comments on Bani-Sadr, Talks 15
[KEYHAN 19 Feb]
Democratic Party's Election Participation [TANJUG] 16
Delegation's Meeting With Bani-Sadr 16
Guards Corps Commander Reports on Gonbad Events 17
Revolution Guards' Statement 17
Tabriz Court Announces Rules for Demonstrations 18
Shari'at-Madari Interviewed on Khomeyni 18
Khorramabad Prosecutor Issues Statement on School Attacks 18
Army Personnel Reportedly Used To Quell Shiraz Riots 19
NVOI Says U.S. Wants To Move Shah to Paraguay 19
NVOI Accuses Carter of Meddling in Iranian Affairs 20
NVOI Discusses Elections, American 'Imperialism' 22

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES COMMISSION'S MEETING WITH HOSTAGES

LD281953 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] A PARS NEWS AGENCY report in Tehran says that the members of the UN commission probing into the crimes of the ousted shah will probably meet the U.S. hostages. Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in a telephone contact told the news agency that he is presently holding a dialog with the Muslim students adhering to the line of the Imam Khomeyni in his capacity as the representative of the Revolution Council for arranging the commission's meeting with the U.S. hostages.

Qotbzadeh emphasized that this meeting has been a part of the commission's schedule. In connection with tne report on the departure of one of the commission members, he said that [word indistinct] Aguilar will be leaving Tehran today. In case the commission's probe is [word indistinct], Aguilar will return to Tehran. Qotbzadeh added that Aguilar, the Venezuelan member of the 5-man commission was originally scheduled to leave Tehran today.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Muslim students said that contacts are underway for arranging such a meeting, but the students have so far taken no final decision.

More Qotbzadeh Remarks

LD282117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council met tonight with the par pation of Bani-Sadr. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, commenting on the Revolution Council's decision on holding the elections in two rounds, said: The Revolution Council has reaffirmed its earlier decision. Therefore, the Majles elections will be held in two rounds.

The foreign minister also said: The members of the commission of inquiry, the foreign minister said: The members of the commission have so far met a great many of the disabled and will meet the rest as well. He said that the commission have already seen some documents and evidence.

On the occupation of the Afghan Embassy, Qotbzadeh said: They will have to bear in mind that this is the Afghan Embassy; they must be careful not to cause any trouble.

Commenting on two Canadian correspondents' allegations about his receiving bribes, Qotbzadeh said: Their names will be revealed shortly.

In connection with his meeting with the Indian foreign minister's adviser, he said: Most of the political discussions took place between him and the political under secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Iran. As for my own discussions, only the issue of Afghanistan was raised. Moreover, the question of possible harmonization of the Iranian and Indian policies was also raised. The issue of bilateral relations was also discussed; they announced that they disagree with the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, that they would like to see this problem solved in a peaceful manner. We too hold the same view. Consequently, we hope that the problem will be solved peacefully as soon as possible.

Bani-Sadr on Commission's Visit

LD202002 Tehran in English to Europ 1930 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] PARS reports President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the members of the international commission will visit the American hostages with the agreement of the Muslim students following the line of Imam Khomeyni. Meanwhile the members of international commission met with the disabled of the Iranian Islamic Revolution this afternoon.

AFP on Visit to Hostages

NC201357 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 28 (AFP)--The United Nations commission investigating the ex-shah's regime was to visit the occupied U.S. Embassy here today to meet with the 50 American hostages, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council announced.

But a spokesman for the Islamic militants holding the embassy since November 4 expressed doubt they would allow the visit on short notice. He said Iranian authorities had not yet even asked the militants to permit it.

Council member Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has just resigned as justice minister to campaign for a parliamentary seat, said he personally would go to the embassy late today with the five lawyers and diplomats chosen by the United Nations to investigate crimes of the shah's regime.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's office confirmed the visit. But it was not known if the Revolutionary Council was still insisting on a condition it set a few days ago: That a visit would be possible only if the hostages testified on the deposed shah's regime.

Commission members had appeared opposed to a visit on that condition, but were willing to pay a purely humanitarian visit. The council Secretary-General Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti indicated yesterday the commission might be allowed to see the hostages for humanitarian motives and not merely as witnesses.

Four of the five commission members were taken reluctantly this morning to see several of 11 imperial "palaces" in the capital, a tour intended to show lavish spending by the fallen monarch.

But Niavaran Palace, where the shah held political meetings, merely resembled a "big corporation's building for receptions", commented one commission member. They showed annoyance with their guided tour by cutting it short without seeing the second palace, that of the shah's sister Princess Ashraf.

Instead they inspected Evin Prison where officials of the former shah's regime are detained. They talked with four prisoners including former Health Minister Sherol Eslamladehm.

All four prisoners disclaimed responsibility for any crimes, saying they merely obeyed orders and did not know what was happening.

This afternoon, the commission was scheduled to hear complaints by more than 1,000 alleged victims of the shah's SAVAK secret police, some of them scarred cripples in wheelchairs.

Commission Member's Comments

LD281854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Members of the commission investigating the crimes of the deposed shah, people who were injured and disabled and families of those martyred during the former regime's rule and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and also people tortured by the former regime, met and talked in the Hilton Hotel this afternoon. According to a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the meeting was opened by one of the disabled reciting verses of the holy Koran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, the imam's representative and the supervisor of the imam's relief committee, then made a speech. He said: He wants the world and those who cry crocodile tears for traitors executed by the order of Revolution Courts to know that this is only a drop in the ocean compared to crimes committed by the treacherous Mohammad Reza. He then said: We ask the investigation committee, in the name of humanity and free men, to carefully investigate the realities in Iran and present the results to the world so that they are informed of the pain suffered by these people.

Mr Karrubi continued: The world should know, America should know, that it is in its own interest to return the deposed shah to us as soon as possible. We ask the world's liberated peoples to rise in order to return the deposed shah. Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi then said: Families of those martyred and disabled in the revolution demand more decisive action by Revolution Courts and prevention of intervention by influential people in these courts.

Louis-Edmond Pettiti, a French lawyer and one of the members of the commission investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, gave a speech. He said: Brothers and sisters, meeting these injured and disabled people has moved us more than we expected. We met and talked to some of you yesterday and today and have listened to your grievances. Your words embody a great spirit, since before thinking about yourselves you think about others and think about the nation of Iran more than yourselves. What impressed us most was this sublimity of your souls. The self-denials and sacrifices you have suffered have not been in vain. You have suffered torture and deprevation for 25 years. By your sufferings you have realised the devine miracle since you were able to topple a cruel regime and depose the shah. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I want to explain the pain we have felt and I assure and promise you that we will pay our dues to your nation. The international community will be grieved to know the extent of the violation of human rights in Iran.

Further Comments

LD281740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Members of the commission investigating the crimes of the treacherous Mohammad Reza visited Niavaran Palace and Evin Prison this morning. During the visit to the Niavaran Palace, Mr Edmond Pettiti, the French member of the commission, told the PARS NEWS AGENCY: We should not waste our time visiting palaces since we have more important work to do. But what is certain is that the deposed shah took the main part of his wealth out of the country and we should make an effort to solve this problem and the existing crisis. He said:

Up to now we have observed and talked to the people disabled or tortured by the former regime and have visited Behesht Zahra too. Mohammad Bedjaoui, the Algerian member of the commission, said about the departure from Iran of the Venezuelan member of the commission: It was decided before the commission was formed that he should leave Tehran for a few days, but he will return to Tehran on Sunday. He added that the exact date for the commission's work to be finalized has not been established yet.

Members of the commission, on entering the Evin Prison, first visited the small room famous as Hoseyni's torture chamber, then visited the old Evin Prison; three of the prison officials under the former regime together with Dr Sheykh ol-Eslam Zadeh were present in one of the cells, and they recounted memories and observations.

Commission Visits U.S. Embassy

JN290807 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Revolution Council member Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani has declared that the UN factfinding commission on the shah's crimes has arrived at the U.S. Embassy to meet with the American hostages. The commission is accompanied by a representative of President Bani-Sadr.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani did not make it clear whether the commission's visit to the embassy was purely humanitarian or was for the purpose of hearing the hostages' testimonies, in accordance with the Revolution Council's wish.

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPEALS FOR AID IN SHAH INVESTIGATION

LD280934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that it plans to present the files of the dear invalids and the disabled of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to the UN commission of investigation and to the court designed to investigate the subject of the extradition of the traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Considering the legal aspects of the situation and the fact that it is not possible for the commission of investigation to meet all the disabled and the injured, and in order to help the commission and to expedite [word indistinct] the matter, it is hereby requested that a group of lawyers, judges and several persons who own Roman and Persian alphabet typewriters contact the Foreign Ministry through phone numbers 321502 and 321504 as soon as possible in order to participate in the efforts to regain the rights of the Iranian nation. This will permit presentation of the files of the plaintiffs in new forms.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to thank the volunteers in advance for their care and cooperation.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BANS 29 FEB TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS

LD281745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued 28 February by the Ministry of the Interior--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the citizens of Tehran that the Ministry of the Interior has not issued any permission with regard to a rally or demonstration for tomorrow, Friday, 29 February.

The demonstrations referred to in statements issued by certain groups have not been authorized and are, therefore, unlawful. Meanwhile, the rally which was to be held by bus and minibus drivers in connection with their elections on Friday, tomorrow, at 0900 in Azadi Square has been postponed in order to avoid any unpleasant incident.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY DISCUSSES ATTEMPTED 'COUP'

JN282057 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary: "Failure of the Logic of Military Coups in a Popular Islamic Revolution"]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. When the Iranian people voted on the new Islamic constitution about 2 months ago, some people wondered: Who guarantees the constitution? Who guarantees the spirit of democracy in this constitution? It was said at that time that the people who destroyed the shah's regime [words indistinct] the Islamic constitution with their blood, struggle, Sacrifices [words indistinct].

The Islamic constitution was not given by the rulers free of charge, nor did it come easily. It came in the wake of a tumultuous popular revolution which did not end overnight and in which the people asserted their presence in all fields. It is the people who govern themselves by themselves, build their country and guard and defend their revolution.

Thus, there never was any danger to the young Islamic revolution, despite the conspiracies surrounding it and the onslaughts of the enemies inside and outside the country. Perhaps this is the reason why there are no checkpoints and guards between cities and at the gates of vital installations and no bodyguards for leaders and officials. This lack of guards and checkpoints aroused the surprise and astonishment of everyone who visited Iran, particularly in the early days of the revolution.

The revolution and its continuation do not depend upon individuals or establishments, such as the radio station and the army. A radio station and military camps assume a strategic and sensitive importance under dictatorial military regimes, which believe that their lives depend upon the radio station or the army camps. If these are taken over by a rival, the regime and the ruler will collapse. For this reason, military regimes give radio stations and army camps special importance and guard them closely lest they fall into the hands of the enemy or lest they be infiltrated by the enemy.

However, the radio station and army camps do not have a strategic importance in a popular democratic revolution like the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Such a revolution cannot be defeated by a statement from the radio station or by an army regiment because the revolution depends upon the people and derives its existence from the people. At any rate, the Islamic revolution did not achieve its success in Iran until after the logic of force and military coups was trampled under the feet of millions of revolutionary masses, who continue to stand behind the revolution.

Therefore, a military coup or an armed rebellion can never succeed no matter how accurate the planning and [words indistinct]. The behavior of a democratic revolution itself entrenches this fact and dashes the hopes of any counterrevolutionary military action by allowing all parties and factions to carry out in a free, democratic manner their information and political activities and to participate in the general elections.

In 1 year, the Islamic Revolution in Iran held a series of referendums and elections on the character of the regime, the Council of Experts which drafted the constitution, the constitution itself, the local shura councisl and the presidency of the republic. The Islamic Revolution is now preparing for the last elections of the Islamic Shura Council--the Parliament--which will be held in about 2 weeks.

Naturally these democratic practices have led to the emergence of forces, parties and personalities in whom the people believe. The people also trust their faith, soundness of course and ability to lead and administer the country in the best manner. The results of this process of emergence were unexpected. They revealed the true size and importance of the parties and personalities who claimed to be leading the masses and tried to jump on the revolution's bandwagon. This prompted some of these defeated forces and parties to reject the democratic process, burn the ballot boxes, resort to force and contemplate taking over power by carrying out a military coup.

Ayatollah Qoddusi, the revolution's public prosecutor, has exposed a military coup attempt for which some parties in Tehran were secretly preparing. In the abortive coup, which was discovered by accident, there were plans to take over the radio and television station, the heart hospital where Imam Khomeyni--leader of the Islamic Revolution--is staying, the Prime Ministry, the Army Chief of Staff building and the Evin Prison. The public prosecutor did not identify the party behind the conspiracy. He only gave hints and read some of the documents which were found as a result of the current ivestigation.

Such a report would arouse fear, panic and anxiety in any dictatorial state, driving it to declare martial law and a state of emergency. However, in Iran it only aroused ridicule, amusement and pity for those behind such an attempt. The report did not arouse the concern of the officials. The revolution [words indistinct] and life continued normally and quietly.

The age of coups and dictatorial military governments is over. The people are the strong guarantor of the new Islamic constitution and the new democratic life.

BANI-SADR TALKS WITH INDIAN OFFICIAL ON AFGHAN CRISIS

ID282107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 28 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Tehran, February 28--Iran has made some proposals to India which would help defuse the Afghan crisis, Iranian President Bani-Sadr said today.

The Iranian leader told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA in an interview here he had conveyed certain suggestions in this regard to Romesh Bhandari, secretary in External Affairs Ministry who met him yesterday. Iran was awaiting India's response, he added.

Asked what were the proposals, Bani-Sadr said it was too early to state them. But their objective was to seek evacuation of Soviet troops from Afthanistan. Proposals related to how to make that evacuation possible.

He spoke highly of India and said that it appeared Mrs Gandhi stuck firmly to the position that India should remain independent of super powers. "I welcome this stand and we can base our cooperation on this," he added.

Iranian president felt India could play an important role in "freeing" Afghanistan from foreign intervention.

Iran and India, he said, were in agreement that Afghan people should be left free to decide their fate and that it should be free from super-power interference. The two countries have decided to make efforts to achieve this goal.

"We think that Asia has been asleep so far and it is time it woke up and countries in it got together", Bani-Sadr said, adding India and Iran could cooperate in this regard.

He said Indo-Iranian relations were good and satisfactory, and hoped that tnese would be further strengthened.

Committee for Defense of Afghanistan

LD290937 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 27 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iranian Committee for the Defense of Afghanistan Demands Support for Afghan Fighters"]

[Text] The Iranian Committee for the Defense of Afghanistan has published a statement reviewing the aims of the plot constituted by the Soviet forces' military occupation of Afghanistan and also demanding material and moral support for the struggling mojahedin of Afghanistan.

Part of the statement reads as follows: "The superpowers of East and West have resorted to vile plots in defense of their predatory interests. They make hollow declarations of nonintervention while each lies in wait to oust the other.

"The Afghan people's struggle to defeat the Soviets in their country aims to prevent the penetration of Iranian Baluchestan and the waters of the gulf, a struggle in fact against the world strategy of the superpower Russia, which aims to gain access to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean and control main European oil routes. Thus the defense of the Afghan people goes beyond solidarity between the two Muslim countries of Afghanistan and Iran: This defense is part of a struggle for our true independence from the superpowers of East and West.

"Just as we expected the people of the world to help us in our struggle against criminal America's imperialism, so the heroic people of Afghanistan expect us to rally round with material and moral support."

In conclusion, the statement calls on all the people of Iran and Islamic, national and independence-seeking organizations and forces in Iran to support the committee for the defense of Afghanistan, and for solidarity with the fighting, Muslim Afghan nation, and announces the following aims of the committee:

1--The earliest possible exposure of the superpowers of East and West, in particular the superpower Russia, in Afghanistan.

2--Mobilization of public opinion in Iran and throughout the world to defend the rightful struggles of the Muslim, fighting people of Afghanistan.

3--Material and moral support for the Afghanistan mojahedin, as far as the committee is able.

Members of the committees for the defense of Afghanistan signing the statement were: The Association of Schoolteachers in Iran; the Women's Association of Iran; the Justice Association; the Society for Promoting Unity in the National Movement of Iran; the Sajjad Islamic Society; the Abu Muslim High School Islamic Society of Students Following the Imam's Policy; the Confederation of University and High School Students of Iran; the Women Officers Group; the Abuzar Art Group of Shiraz; Shams Al-E Ahmad; Dr Abolfazl Qasemi; Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed Javadi.

IRAQI INSURGENTS ATTACK GORDENO BORDER REGION

LD281152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Iraqi armed insurgents have again attacked the Gordeno border region from inside Iraq. The Iranian forces fired back at them. The same report indicates that an officer was wounded during this clash.

INDIA PROMISES MEDICAL AID, FACILITIES

LD281226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to our reporter the Indian deputy foreign minister, Mr (Rani Shante), met the Iranian minister of health, deputies and officials of the ministry in the Health Ministry building this morning, and they exchanged views. The deputy foreign minister of India, while wishing success for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the struggling nation in implementing goals of the Iranian Revolution, announced that India is ready to place all its health and medical resources at the disposal of the Iranian Government.

At the meeting the minister of health said: The foreign policy of the imam, the nation and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is to cut relations with the imperialist countries and have closer relations with the nonalined countries. We welcome your suggestion because your country is one of the founders of the nonalined movement. We hope that our brotherly and friendly relations will expand as much as possible.

According to the same report, the deputy minister of health and welfare talked to our reporter about the facilities the Government of India will place at the disposal of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. He said: The Indian deputy foreign minister promised to give priority to sending us as many health experts as our country might require, in the shortest possible time. He added: Of course, this is a temporary measure because our country is on the way to becoming self sufficient; but we asked him to arrange for us the means of training doctors. As our country is faced with a shortage of facilities and experts in primary medical education, he promised to see to the needs in our medical centers for the next academic year.

Regarding the matter of sending Iranian students to India the deputy health minister told our reporter: Sending students to India is very expensive and not economical for either of the two countries. But the Indian deputy foreign minister promised to arrange facilities for those Iranian medical college graduates recommended by the Ministry of Health who need to study specialized subjects needed by our country.

During the meeting the Indian deputy foreign minister invited a delegation to visit India on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in order to inspect Indian health institution and to sign necessary agreements.

On the shortage of medicines, the deputy health minister said the Indian deputy foreign minister told him: We will try to help you as much as we can, subject to our limitations, to free you from dependence on imperialist countries. Our chemical factories are at your disposal.

The deputy health minister added: Of course, we require very high quality medicines from India, because with the country's new drug policy we shall select the best quality from each brand of a particular medicine.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE IN TWO ROUNDS

NC281826 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 28 (AFP)--The ruling Revolutionary Council has decided that voting in the forthcoming National Assembly elections will be divided into two rounds, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today as he left a council meeting.

The decision means that the assembly will not discuss until April at the earliest the release of the 50 hostages being held at the American Embassy here.

MONTAZERI INTERVIEWED ON SUCCESSION TO KHOMEYNI

LD281115 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Feb 80 p 11 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri to Mahmud an-Najjar in Qom--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In view of the fact that you are the most prominent clergyman at the theological seminary in Qom, what is the role the seminary is playing at present and will play in the future in supporting the revolution?

[Answer] As you know, we do not separate religion from politics. The Prophet, may peace be upon him, practised both. Those who advocate separating politics from religion are indeed conspiring against their people and seeking to prevent people from thinking of applying the rules and principles of Islam to the political practices of their governments. Therefore, you find that most of these practices are wrong and illegal from a purely Islamic viewpoint.

And now because our revolution is Islamic and the experts in Islamic affairs are generally clergymen and particularly men from the seminary, headed by Imam Khomeyni, the seminary has a major role in advocating Islam among the people, propagating its principles and also propagating the principles of the revolution and insuring their implementation and a commitment to them and to the fundamentals of Islam in all the government's daily work in administering the country. The clergy are also responsible to insure that the new laws and legislations emanate from and basically agree with the sources of Islamic Shari'ah.

[Question] May God give long life to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution (a mandatory phrase in any reference to the imam). The people nominate you to take over leadership after him in view of your long history in the revolutionary struggle and your important religious position. This is in addition to the imam's trust in you, which has never wavered. What is your opinion of what the people say about nominating you? What are the conditions for assuming the leadership? And what, in your view, are the guarantees to avert a setback after Khomeyni?

[Answer] This is a long question. With regard to what the people say regarding my nomination, I first and foremost pray to God day and night that He may give long life to the leader imam. I am only a member of the theological seminary in search of jurisprudential knowledge and I teach Islamic philosophy to students. I also contribute to the revolution like other members of the public do in the various fields and positions. As for the conditions for assuming the nation's leadership, they all are stipulated in article 73 of the constitution.

With regard to the possiblity of a setback occurring after the imam, I do not expect such a thing to happen, God willing, although I would expect agent elements in the country and abroad to try to take advantage of the new situation and to conspire against the revolution. But, with God's help and thanks to Islamic awareness, any attempt of this kind will fail and we will defend the revolution with our blood.

[Question] But there are some clergymen who believe that President Bani-Sadr is not well versed in Islamic laws and philosophy, which, in their view, makes him incapable of understanding sufficiently the application of Islamic laws; therefore, they are apprehensive about him.

[Answer] I feel that such talk entails much criticism of the man that the nation has elected and made president of the republic. This is point one. Point two is that the president of the republic is the head of the legislative authority. He is entrusted with implementing the decisions adopted by the consultative council after the approval of the committee charged with safeguarding the constitution. This committee consists of six clergymen whose task is to insure the compatibility of the laws with Islamic rules. The president of the republic is charged with implementing those Islamic laws. If he fails to do so, there is an article in the constitution stipulating that the imam has the right to dismiss the president of the republic if he has deviated or failed to carry out those Islamic decisions and laws because the power of the Muslim leader imam is above that of the president of the republic. This is an important characteristic of the constitution.

NEW OPEN DISCUSSION PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED

LD281358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Glad tidings to those who listen to all kinds of speeches and select the best among them. [quote from the Koran] The exchange of views and thoughts are essential for the existence and survival of all free and humane societies; and a welcome for discussion and exchange of opinion are special features of any ideological school. The holy Koran has precise instructions regarding this matter. Therefore all mass media systems are duty bound to arrange such meetings for the exchange of views and opinions.

This matter has been one of the most important aims of the administrators of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now some of the difficulties have been removed and discussion programs are being arranged. The first discussion program is announced as follows:

A. Subjects for discussion: Various political, social and ideological topics. These are determined and suggested by the authorities of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran after consultation with the ulema and other experts, and by considering public opinion on current sensitive matters. The initial subjects are as follows:

1. Democracy.
2. Basic contradictions.
3. Dialectics.
4. Monotheism and its various aspects.
5. Infrastructure.
6. Ownership.
7. Evolution.
8. Excessive generosity.
9. Monopoly.
10. Being a reactionary.

B. Participants: All organizations, parties, political groups whether religious or not and all experts are invited to participate in these discussions.

C. How to participate in the program: All those who wish to participate are asked first to call 527722--the clash of opinions program--and while listing the subjects in which they are interested, they can ask for information on the time and day of recording for each program.

Those who are invited to participate must bring a letter of introduction from their party, organization or group if they are participating as representatives of an organization. All compatriots and experts are requested to send their suggestions and ideas to the managing council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to help in the better presentation of these programs.

[Signed] The Management Council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF LABOR PROBLEMS URGED

LD281913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The supervisor of the central headquarters of the Islamic revolution committees of Iran has issued a statement asking workers and employees who are dissatisfied with their working conditions to resolve their problems in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and by negotiation and not to allow themselves to be exploited by opportunists. The statement reads as follows:

Now that the elections to the National Consultative Assembly are approaching, counter-revolutionary elements are hatching plots in various parts of our country, including by inciting some simple-minded workers and employees and by taking managers and responsible officials of factories as hostages in order to close down the country's industrial and production sectors so as to paralyze the economy of our country and achieve their doomed goals. One of these factories is the Daru-Pakhsh Company which is a public company whose supervisors were appointed by the government. But a number of people have incited the workers and employees of the factory and have taken three supervisors hostage, forcing the closure of the factory, the only pharmaceutical unit in the country. A presidential representative went to the factory in order to negotiate and find a solution to the problem. After long discussions the central committee intervened to free the hostages because the act of hostage-taking is condemned.

They were brought to the door of the factory, but some of them attacked committee cars and broke the windows and then attacked the guards [as heard]. The guards in turn resorted to shooting in the air as a measure of self-defense. Therefore, it is hereby announced that all workers and employees suffering shortages and who have complaints should elect representatives and solve the problem peacefully and through negotiation and should not allow themselves to be exploited by some opportunists. Those who attempt hostage-taking will be prosecuted by the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT, GENERAL PROSECUTOR APPOINTED

LD281103 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 24 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "President of Supreme Court and State General Prosecutor Appointed by the Imam"]

[Excerpt] Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, has appointed Hojjat-ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyni Beheshti president of the State Supreme Court and Haj Seyyed Abdol Karim Musavi Ardabili state general prosecutor.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ASKS FEDA'I-YE KHALQ TO TALK

LD281743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Presidential Secretariat--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. Since we believe in free discussion and asking for people's assistance in choosing the (?securing) leadership and elimination of censorship as the basis of a durable Islamic society and since we are determined to discuss the current affairs of the country with the people so that groups involved in sabotage should be exposed to public opinion and be judged by the people, a round table will be arranged on television to investigate the problems and recent incidents in Gonbad and Torkman Sahra. Representatives of responsible organisations together with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will take part in these discussions. The Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrilla group is hereby asked to present a spokesman. [Signed] The Presidential Secretariat.

AIRBORNE DIVISION BLAMES WEATHER, PILOT ZEAL FOR CRASHES

LD281310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Announcement issued 28 February by the command headquarters of the Airborne Division in connection with recent helicopter accidents--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. Recently a number of helicopters belonging to the Airborne Division have been involved in accidents. This has been wrongly interpreted and misunderstood by the public opinion of the Iranian nation. Therefore, we draw the attention of the sisters and brothers, our compatriots, to the following points, and announce that according to the documents and facts which we possess these accidents have in no way been due to technical fault or, God forbid, sabotage or other such reasons. The only reason has been climatic conditions. These accidents have occurred at the worst time of the year from a climatic point of view. The reason for these accidents is that those helicopters were flying in unfavorable climatic conditions.

We should remember that meteorological forecasts, especially in the winter season and in mountainous areas, are not very accurate.

Also, according to the testimony of you brothers and sisters, the zeal and enthusiasm of the young personnel of the Airborne Division in the performance of their duties--especially during crises and emergencies--is such that at times, contrary to precise and emphatic orders and flying instructions, they welcome possible danger up to the point of martyrdom.

Finally, we wish to add that the expulsion of about 4,000 foreign personnel who were directly or indirectly supporting technical activities of the Airborne Division has not had the slightest effect on the occurrence of these accidents or the advancement of technical skills. The Airborne Division personnel have been able to remedy such shortcomings through intensive and continual endeavor. They wish to present their share in the revolution to their compatriots through self-sacrifice up to the point of martyrdom.

[Signed] Command Headquarters of the Airborne Division.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY AT BAZARGAN BORDER

LD281154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, three people named 'Alikhushi 'Araqi, Hoseyn Karimkhani and Rajab Sadqzadeh were arrested on the Bazargan border by Bazargan gendarmerie personnel on charges of robbery. They were transferred to Maku prosecutor's office. At the time of the arrest the named individuals possessed three revolvers and two rifles.

IRAQ BLAMED FOR SABOTAGE ACTS IN KHUZESTAN

GF271736 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Feb 80 GF

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The explosion of an Iraqi bomb at the relief center in Khorramshahr a few days ago, the continued armed attacks, and the obstruction of relief work by Ba'thist agents in Khuzestan raises the question: Who in Iran is adopting a hostile stand toward the Iraqi regime, the government or the people, or both?

Before the revolution the Ba'thist regime in Iraq entered into an alliance with the shah's regime; disregarded all the aspirations of all the nationalities, classes, and strata of the Iranian people; and signed the Algiers agreement with that regime which provided for pursuing our revolutionaries and handing them over to Iran. This agent regime adopted a negative and strange stand toward the Islamic Revolution and did not extend any assistance to the people rising up against the shah to expedite his doom. The Muslim Iraqi people, more than any other people, will take this regime to task for its conduct.

It is both strange and surprising that this Ba'thist regime from the very beginning has adopted a hostile stand toward the victorious Islamic Revolution and the heroic Iranian people, instead of helping the revolution to rebuild the destruction left by the defunct regime, to solve the chronic problems, and to help its neighbor Iran achieve stability and vitality--the minimum duty of a fraternal neighbor. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, however, has sent arms and saboteurs and blown up oil pipelines to punish the Islamic Revolution for suspending the pumping of oil to the United States and Israel, in an attempt to destroy the economy of the Iranian people who have recently freed themselves from the yoke of U.S. imperialism.

It has sought to incite racial sedition and nurture the spirit of secession in Iran to create problems for the young Islamic Revolution which has not yet completed the task of laying the foundations of its constitutional infrastructures, and to distract it from its major causes, foremost among which is to resist U.S. imperialism.

What is even worse is that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and its cowardly agents in Khuzestan have sought to deal heavy blows to the rising masses, be they Arab or Persian, by blowing up markets, bridges, mosques, and trains full of innocent citizens whose only crime is to have rebelled against the shah's regime and refused to be embroiled in the Ba'th's diabolical schemes in Khuzestan. The Arab citizens of Khuzestan ask: If the agent Ba'thist regime claims to defend the rights of the various nationalities in Iran, why does it not instruct its agents to strike at government officials for instance, instead of dealing painful blows to the masses? Why does it blow up mosques, trains, and markets? Is it the people who are guilty?

These and other questions have been going through the minds of the masses since the first days of the revolution. The masses have seen that the new Islamic regime has emerged from the people. It is they who brought this regime to power and freely voted for its constitution. It is they who have freely elected their new president for the first time in their lives. They will be electing their candidates for the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the near future. These candidates will solve the country's problems and run its affairs. Consequently, there is no need or justification to resort to violence and terrorism in dealing with political issues in Iran's new and ideal democratic climate.

Our conscious and revolutionary masses--especially in Khuzestan--now realize that the Ba'thist interference is nothing but a malicious plot against the people and the revolution, and serves only the interests of the Baghdad rulers and their American masters. The masses have become more convinced of this fact following the Ba'thist regime's stand on the floods that swept Khuzestan, floods that occurred as a result of heavy rains throughout Iran and destroyed dams, flooded farms and towns, and rendered thousands of citizens homeless. Instead of rushing to the help of the flood victims, like the Iranian citizens and some Arab and Muslim governments, the Iraqi regime has vilely exploited this opportunity and attacked relief centers, assaulting volunteers and setting off time bombs in their homes and obstructing relief work. Would it not have been better for this regime that has sold its honor and principles to contemplate our people's tragedy, appreciate the conditions created by the disaster, and desist from its acts of murder and sabotage against innocent and afflicted citizens if its conscience and slogans do not permit it to help the Iranian people and their Islamic Revolution in the relief and reconstruction work? But does the Ba'thist regime in Iraq have a conscience, honor, or principles?

Explosion on Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Railway

JN280936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 28 February--Yesterday, unidentified people blew up the Ahvaz-Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] railway line, but there were no losses in lives. The newspaper AZADEGAN says today that the explosion, which is the second incident on this line in the region, occurred 5 kms from the city of Al-Muhammarah.

The region of Abadan-Al-Muhammarah also witnessed armed operations and clashes with government guards the evening before last.

The paper says that unidentified people threw a handgrenade at a house, shattering its glass windows. However, there were no deaths. Unidentified people also set fire to several cars parked in the region and exchanged fire with the government guards' personnel who arrived there.

The explosions and other armed operations occurred 1 day after the execution of four citizens who were indicted for carrying out armed operations against the regime.

Peshmerga Supporters' Abadan March

LD281145 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 24 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "March by Supporters of the Organization of Peshmerga Muslim Kurds"]

[Excerpts] Ahvaz--Last Friday, supporters of the organization of Peshmerga Muslim Kurds in Abadan staged a march in support of the organization. A letter from supporters describing the march and made available to the PARS NEWS AGENCY stated that the participants shouted the slogans: "Khomeyni, God protect you." "Peshmerga Muslims are your supporters and helpers," "Long live the Peshmerga of Kordestan," "The Peshmerga Muslims are victorious," and "Plots in Kordestan are condemned." Then they took part in prayers and issued a resolution which referred to plots by the bloodsucking imperialists of East and West and their lackeys in Iran against the organization of the Peshmerga Muslim Kurds. The resolution also mentioned the organization's approval of the president and the Revolution Council and made an appeal for support.

They also appealed to all revolutionary organs in Iran, particularly those of Abadan, and to the mass media, to help the Peshmerga Muslim Kurd brothers in publicizing the organization.

KORDESTAN'S QASSEMLU COMMENTS ON BANI-SADR, TALKS

LD271055 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Democratic Party of Kordestan's Recent Plan Is Within the Framework of the Islamic Republic"]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah, Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK] Secretary General Dr Abdolrahman Qassemlu gave his views on the speech by Bani-Sadr a few days ago, the DPK's letter to him and the party's new plan, as well as other Kordestan regional issues.

He began: "As regards the views expressed by President Bani-Sadr in a speech several days ago, I must say that we are aggrieved more by how he spoke than by what he said. The tone adopted by Dr Bani-Sadr when discussing Kordestan problems was one which the Kurdish people found most displeasing. We may not have voted for him in the presidential election, but now that Bani-Sadr has obtained the necessary majority and has become president of Iran, we regard him as our president and we expect him to view everyone equally and justly."

Continuing the telephone discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, Qassemlu said: "In his speeches the president repeatedly speaks of 'we' and 'you,' whereas we are all one. We totally agree with what he said to the effect that under our country's old regime there was only a semblance of unity, and like him we desire the true unity of all the people of Iran."

Referring to the acceptance of the term "autonomy" by the president, Dr Wassemlu said: "We are pleased that the president has accepted the principle of autonomy, and it is quite wrong that there should be any misunderstanding over the question of the army. In all our plans over the last 6 years we have always stated that the army and its administrative organs come solely within the province of the central government.

"As for separatism, of which the president accuses us, I must state that what we want is autonomy within the framework of the Islamic Republic, and to counter our logical demands with charges of separatism is to use the same weapon as was employed against us by the old regime. Under no circumstances would we desire the breakup of Iran."

Replying to the president's criticism that the sort of autonomy desired by the Kurdish leaders did not exist anywhere in the world, the DPK secretary general said: "I propose that the president himself study the outlines of the autonomy principle enjoyed by a minority in any country which is in line with what he wishes to grant us, and we are ready to hold talks on that basis. The recent DPK plan is within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran and bears not the slightest resemblance to separatism."

On the recent DPK letter to the president, Wassemlu said: The letter ran to seven pages. We contacted him previously and placed at his disposal through this letter everything that occurred to us, together with the full and adequate information necessary to acquaint the president with the problems of Kordestan.

"In this letter we proposed that, for the purpose of solving Kordestan's problems or working out most of them, the president receive a DPK delegation and thus create mutual understanding and open the way to a solution to these difficult problems. According to the latest information I have, a member of the special government delegation has indirectly accepted this proposal.

Democratic Party's Election Participation

LD271948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 27 (TANJUG)--A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party (DPK) today stated that party members and supporters will take part in the forthcoming elections for the Iranian National Assembly--the Majles. Member of the DPK Central Committee Kani Bolurjan has confirmed that a party delegation is due shortly in Tehran to inform Iranian President Bani-Sadr of the party's views on the situation in Kordestan and settlement of the Kurdish question, writes the paper BAMDAD.

The DPK is the largest political organization in Kordestan. A section of its members are under arms. The party's decision to take part in the elections is an expression of support for the new Iranian president, who has indicated a settlement of the Kurdish problem in Iran.

Delegation's Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD281256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We have been informed that Nager Khajenuri, representative of the special Kordestan delegation, and the delegation of the Democratic Party of Kordestan which arrived in Tehran yesterday afternoon, this morning met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Daryush Foruhar, member of the special Kordestan delegation was also present at the meeting. The meeting lasted for more than 1 hour, during which fruitful discussions were held concerning solutions to the problems of Kordestan.

GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER REPORTS ON GONBAD EVENTS

LD271216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An informed source at the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps office informed PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning that Abu Sharif, acting head and commander of operations of the Guards Corps who returned from Gonbad recently, met and held talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president. At this meeting Abu Sharif handed his report regarding the Gonbad incidents to our country's president.

Revolution Guards' Statement

LD282212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1728 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] A statement has been made by the Revolution Guards about the events in Gonbad. A spokesman for the Revolution Guards said:

The counterrevolutionaries are trying to weaken the authority of the elected government by creating tension and clashes in various parts of the country. The clashes in Kordestan, Khuzestan and other places were all masterminded from abroad. In the face of such interference the country needs security forces and the Revolution Guards came into being to perform this duty.

At the beginning of the revolution, due to the weakness of the government and their non-revolutionary attitudes the counterrevolutionaries were given the opportunity to act against the revolution. After the revolution, the former landlords and feudal lords fled from Gonbad and this created a vacuum. A council was set up in Gonbad which came under the influence of Marxist groups. The organization of the Turkoman masses had Marxist ideologies and was especially supported by Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas. Instructions were given in code by telephone. The councils which were set up by them were imposed on the people.

As the members of these councils were not the true representatives of the people, these councils were dissolved by the guards. These councils arrested some people and even threatened them with further action. They used to distribute announcements about holding Friday congregational prayers but tried to misuse these gatherings. They also used to distribute circulars which started with verses from the Koran but they intended to mislead the people. They wanted to destroy the genuine relationship which existed between the people and the Revolution Guards.

One of the persons who organized these antirevolutionary activities used to be a member of the shah's "legion for serving humanity." Some people thought that there would be some clashes organized by these groups, so they took part in marches against them and tore down their posters. A grenade was thrown at the crowds which led to some deaths and the Revolution Guards were forced to intervene. The hostile groups distributed weapons among their supporters and began shooting at the guards from the rooftops. The people asked to be armed so that they could defend themselves. The people went and occupied the premises of the counterrevolutionaries and seized some of their documents. These documents show that the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas who had not been able to achieve any success in Kordestan came to Gonbad and tried to create clashes there, but their activities were nullified dur to the vigilance of the people and the activities of the Revolution Guard.

TABRIZ COURT ANNOUNCES RULES FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

LD281346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Office of the Islamic Prosecutor in Tabriz calls the attention of the Muslim and zealous citizens of Tabriz to the announcement that as of 27 February 1980, it is necessary to obtain the permission of the Islamic Court of Tabriz for any kind of demonstration or march under any title or subject. This permission should be obtained 24 hours before the planned march. Otherwise, the organizers of the march or demonstrations will be responsible for any tragic incidents which might follow.

[Signed] The president of the Islamic Court of Tabriz.

SHARI'AT-MADARI INTERVIEWED ON KHOMEYNI

LD281130 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Feb 28, KUNA--The second ranking leader in Iran, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, denied Thursday reports of disputes between him and spiritual leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and accused foreign sources of sowing such disputes, a Kuwaiti magazine reported.

Shari'at-Madari told SAUT AL KHALIJ weekly that "there is ultimately no basis for a dispute between me and Ayatollah Khomeyni." He added that "we have common agreement on the basic issues such as the inevitability of Islamic revolution and the establishing of an Islamic republic."

"I have also been a supporter of all the steps Imam Khomeyni has taken since the first day and until this moment as the leader of the Islamic revolution," he said.

"If there were any disputes, they would be no more than secondary differences of opinion," the magazine quoted Shari'at-Madari as saying.

"Imperialism and world colonialists have agents always searching for pretexts to create uprisings against the revolution," he said.

"The simpletons always follow those agents who mislead them," he added.

KHORRAMABAD PROSECUTOR ISSUES STATEMENT ON SCHOOL ATTACKS

LD280952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following the strike lasting several days in Khorramabad schools, the public prosecutor of this city has issued a statement warning those who provoked the recent incidents in Khorramabad schools that they will be prosecuted and punished. The statement also invites the pupils and the educationists of Khorramabad to observe the circular from the Ministry of Education as meticulously as possible. The statement also said that in accordance with the Imam Khomeyni's order the educational climate should be wholly free from any transgression.

Following the issue of this statement, the temporary teachers assembly in Khorramabad issued another statement condemning any attack on educational centers, and the members of this assembly demanded the arrest and punishment of those responsible for the recent incidents.

A statement was also issued by the Muslim pupils of Khorramabad criticizing the closure of their schools for 2 days by the Ministry of Education. These pupils demand the trial and punishment of those violating the security of (?teachers' houses) and pupils; they also demand that the educational centers remain independent.

ARMY PERSONNEL REPORTEDLY USED TO QUELL SHIRAZ RIOTS

GF271750 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Feb 80 GF

[Announcement issued 27 February by the commander of the 3d operations base in the Fars region]

[Text] It was very unfortunate that a clash occurred on Thursday 21 February between various groups in Shiraz. It has been rumored that members of the armed forces of Iran's Islamic republic stationed in Shiraz were used to quell these clashes. These rumors are totally unfounded and baseless, and the 3rd operations base for Fars region strongly denies them.

NVOI SAYS U.S. WANTS TO MOVE SHAH TO PARAGUAY

TA212000 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Imperialism's New Manuever"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In connection with the matter of the release of the American hostages in Tehran, our country's official sources stress that the United States should confess that it was a partner in implementing the deposed shah's oppressive and plundering policies, and it should also guarantee that it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs in the future and not create an obstacle to extraditing the deposed shah and his plundered property to the Iranian nation.

Notwithstanding the fact that American officials are openly talking about their inclination to normalize their relations with Iran, inwardly and in practice they do not desist from taking any action against Iran. The imperialist government of the United States, in the same way that it protected and supported the deposed shah and his bloody regime up to the last moment during the climax of the antimonarchic and liberation struggles of the Iranian nation, is now also exerting all its efforts and endeavors in order to safeguard its subservient servant. The Iranian people demand that this bloodthirsty executioner, whose arms are stained to the elbow with the blood of the free Iranian people, stand trial in front of the nation's revolutionary court and answer for his treacheries and crimes.

As we are aware, under the pressure of our homeland's people and of progressive humanity, the Panamanian Government, in whose country the deposed shah is now residing, declared that, if the Iranian Government will put the necessary documents regarding the shah's crimes at its disposal, it can make a decision on extraditing the deposed shah to the government of Iran.

This fact aroused the concern of U.S. imperialist circles, and according to informed sources, from that time until now U.S. officials have been working hard to induce the government of Panama to refrain from carrying out this promise. Parallel with the talks regarding the release of the American hostages in Tehran, it has now been revealed that U.S. officials have also been holding certain discussions with Panamanian officials in an effort to receive a promise from that government that it would not deliver the deposed shah to Iran or to any other country. Concurrently, U.S. officials have reached an agreement with the leaders of the Paraguay regime, which is of the same type as the deposed shah's regime and which is dependent on the protection of U.S. imperialism, to the effect that, should a so-called emergency situation develop, they would grant a residence permit to the deposed shah of Iran.

It is said that the Paraguayan regime has assured U.S. authorities that in such a situation it would guarantee the removal of the former shah from Panama to that country.

Yes, one cannot expect other than this from U.S. imperialism, other than support of international gangsters and criminals from this main source of all our nation's tragedies and disasters, from this false supporter of international mores. U.S. imperialism, the Carters and Brzezinskis, who as a result of the triumph of the victorious revolution of the Iranian nation have suffered a back-breaking blow and have been forced to retreat, have not changed and cannot change their features. Like a wounded snake they coil around themselves and at every moment they are striving to spill their last poison at a suitable opportunity.

Following the victory of our nation's revolution, the Americans have not desisted from engaging in any conspiracy, provocation or plot against the Iranian nation and Islamic Republic. An economic blockade, the dispatch of naval warships into the waters of our country's shores and intrigue and subversion within the country by the hands of their agents are among the actions which the Americans are implementing against Iran. Since they have not achieved the desired result from their conspiracies, they have now resorted to deceitful maneuvers in order to allegedly resolve the differences through peaceful means.

In practice, the U.S. Government does not refrain from taking measures against our Islamic Republic, and the agreement of that government with the bloodthirsty regime of Paraguay regarding the transfer of the deposed shah to that country is another link in the chain of the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism against Iran and our nation's revolution. One must always be vigilant in the face of the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, and through revolutionary vigilance the conspiracies of that government, whether abroad or within the country, must be foiled.

NVOI ACCUSES CARTER OF MEDDLING IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS

GF250950 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Feb 80 GF

[Unattributed commentary: "Goals of Iran's Revolution Are Moving Forward"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, during his comments and statements on behalf of the Iranian nation, has asked that the U.S. Government admit that it played a role in implementing the oppressive policies of the deposed shah. He demanded that the U.S. Government promise not to hinder Iran's attempts to bring the former shah and his plundered assets back to the Iranian nation and that it will not, in the future, meddle in Iran's internal affairs. In response to this request by the president of our country, U.S. President Carter openly announced that the U.S. Government will not yield to this type of pressure.

This attitude and reaction of the U.S. President was not unexpected, for it is obvious to everyone that the phony antinational and bloody regime of the deposed shah was indeed controlled and dominated by the Americans. It was the Americans who guided and directed the crimes and despicable acts of the Aryamehr regime. Even today, although the situation in our country has changed thanks to our revolution, the Americans want to continue treating Iran the same as in the past. As if the reins of command were still in the hands of certain elements and lackeys of the traitorous Mohammad Reza, Carter wants to go on telling us what we should or should not do.

Carter has even gone so far in his shameless deeds as to tell the special international commission that has been established to investigate the Iranian nation's complaints against the deposed shah and charges of meddling by his overseas [word indistinct] to look into and investigate only the charges of crimes committed by the former shah. According to him, it should have nothing to do with the U.S. intervention in Iran. Over and above the flagrant intervention and shameless meddling of the U.S. Government in our country's internal affairs during the corrupt regime of the deposed shah, which was rejected and expelled by the people using their blood and fists--and world public opinion is aware of this--the meddling, plots and intrigues by the imperialist Government of the United States against the Iranian people, against Iran's Islamic Republic regime and against the fruits of the revolution in our country have continued since the victory of the revolution. The intervention and meddling have not ceased for even a moment, whether in the form of hostile propaganda or in the form of military threats; in the form of plots and conspiracies or in the form of creating unrest and chaos in different areas of our country through masked and unmasked agents of the CIA. They are all proof of intervention and meddling by U.S. imperialism in our country's internal affairs.

Revelations and communiques issued by the student followers of imam's policy are clear proof of these undeniable facts. As it was revealed today, all six elements who were abducted and taken out of Iran by the former Canadian Embassy were all CIA agents who, especially after the victory of our revolution, acted as leaders of counterrevolutionaries and remnants of the former regime against the fruits of our nation's revolution.

According to the New York POST, the CIA was plotting against the Islamic Republic's government through disguised military personnel. As you all know, this CIA plot was uncovered and a number of elements and implementers of this plot were caught and duly punished for their treacherous acts. This is only one example of the imperialist U.S. Government's allegedly being bound by international laws and rules as recommended to other people by Carter and the like.

Naturally, Carter cannot admit and confess to this type of black acts by its agents, which are flagrant violations of international law and principles. Carter cannot promise that the United States will not interfere in our country's internal affairs in the future. Carter cannot deliver back to Iran an element like the deposed shah--the man who has betrayed the nation throughout his lifetime and served U.S. imperialism--so that he can be brought to trial and sentenced accordingly. Such an expectation from the agent of monopolies and the military-industrial complex of U.S. imperialism would be useless and unfounded. It is up to our liberated people and to our Islamic Republic Government to decide what they should or should not do.

The American imperialists must always bear in mind that there has been a revolution in our country--a revolution that has brought about an evolution and change in our land--and that the nation of Iran will never tolerate conditions under which the previous state and conditions could be reinstated in Iran. The people of Iran have gained control of their own destiny and are decisively continuing their struggle to maintain and protect the fruits of their revolution. They will uproot and eliminate for good the despicable effects of U.S. imperialism. This struggle and these efforts will continue ceaselessly, decisively and courageously. Imperialism is not thinking of giving up its plots and conspiracies against Iran, but in spite of all these dastardly acts by the counterrevolutionaries and U.S. imperialism, the goals of Iran's revolution are moving forward.

NVOI DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, AMERICAN 'IMPERIALISM'

TA282015 [Editorial report TA] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT broadcast two commentaries. The first says: After the election of a president, elections for an Iranian Parliament will take place. It is the first time the Iranian people after the victory of their revolution will elect a Parliament. Concerning different political or religious parties, democracy must be observed. A complete list with all the names of the SAVAKists should be published.

The second, entitled "The [Word Indistinct] Maneuvers of American Imperialism Must Be Revealed," says: The international commission for investigating the former shah's crimes as well as the ruthless interferences of the U.S. Government in the domestic affairs of Iran has begun its work. Without any doubt, documents regarding U.S. cooperation with the criminal regime of the former shah will be made accessible to world opinion. (?It is from fear of these publications, that the U.S. Government is speaking of normalizing relations with Iran.)

America does not quit its aggressive policy of threats and military preparations. This is a policy which was continuously repeated against Iran. People as Senator Goldwater, this representative of the belligerent American hawks, with utmost insolence have requested the occupiers of the White House to demand the release of the American hostages from the Iranian Government, and if this demand is not met with in time, the U.S. should bombard [words indistinct]. As far as anti-Iranian [words indistinct] are concerned, President Carter is considered on the same level as the Goldwaters.

Now with the victory of the Iranian Revolution, and the overthrow of the shah, American imperialism has lost its biggest base and is suddenly pondering thoughts about human rights. America must know that it cannot lure public opinion with this sort of false declaration.

The nations of the world justly ask where the Carters and Goldwaters were when the shah along with his SAVAK [words indistinct]. Where were they when half a million U.S. Army troops, disregarding all international ethics, attacked the people of this nation with fire and napalm.

U.S. imperialism has suffered a blow after the victory of the Iranian Revolution so now, resembling a wounded snake, it coils around itself lying in wait for the proper moment to get revenge on the Iranian Revolution. The Iranian nation must be on its guard against the plots and maneuvers of American imperialism, and in uniting should struggle till final victory.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For subscription information contact NTIS. Phone 557-4630 (area code 703) or write to the address shown below.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I – People's Republic of China; II – Eastern Europe; III – Soviet Union; IV – Asia & Pacific; V – Middle East & North Africa; VI – Latin America; VII – Western Europe; VIII – Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151